The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 3811 號一千一百八十三第 光緒十年十一月廿 日 HONGKONG, THURSDAY 20TH JANUARY, 1870. 西拜禮 十二月正英 港香 [PRICE $24 PER MONTH.

Announcements.

Business Announcements.

MEDHURST.—On the true meaning of the word Shin, as exhibited in the quotations adduced under that word in the Chinese imperial thesaurus, called the Peiwan-yun-fou. Translated by W. H. Medhurst. 8vo. Shanghai, 1846. 5s.

MEDHURST.—Chinese Dialogues, Questions, and Familiar Sentences, literally translated into English, with a view to promote commercial intercourse and assist beginners in the Language. By the late W. H. Medhurst, D.D. A new and enlarged edition. 8vo. pp. 228. 10s.

MORRISON.—A View of China for Philological Purposes, containing a sketch of Chinese Chronology, Geography, Government, Religion, and Customs. By the Rev. R. Morrison. 4to., Macao, 1817, bound, calf. £1 1s. 6d.

PERMIRE.—Notitia Linguæ Sinicæ, Auctore P. Premare, cum et compitibus Collegii Anglo-Sinici. 8vo. pp. xviii. and 262, sewed. Malacca, 1831. 12s.

PAGES.—Dictionnaire Japonais-Français, Contenant:—1. La transcription des mots et exemples Japonais. 2. Les caractères Japonais. 3. L'interpretation. Traduit du Dictionnaire Japonais-Portugais, composé par les Missionaries de la Compagnie de Jésus et imprimé en 1630 à Nagasaki, et revu sur la traduction Espagnole du même ouvrage, public par Léon Pages. Littéraire. 1. pp. 200. Paris, 1862. 12s. 6d.

ROSNY.—Grammaire Japonaise, accompagnée d'une notice sur les différentes écritures Japonaises, d'exercice de lecture et d'un aperçu du style Historique Japonais par Léon de Rosny, Professeur chargé du Japonais à l'Ecole Impériale, etc. Seconde édition. 4to. pp. xi and 96. Paris, 1866. 6s. 6d.

ROSNY.—Guide de la conversation Japonaise, précédé d'une introduction sur la prononciation suivie d'un vocabulaire Européen-Japonais dans l'extreme orient. Etude éthnique des peuples. Système graphique). 8vo. Nancy, 1866-7. 3s 6.

THE CHINESE MISCELLANY destined to illustrate the Government, Philosophy, Religion, Arts, Manufactures, Trade, Manners, Customs, History, and Statistics of China. Nos. 1 to 4. (6 copies 1-4), each 21 6c.

ditto,	ditto,	Part I. 5 copies,	each 7s. 6d.
"	"	" II. 4 "	" 5s.
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HEH-CHIH-Tsze-Tsen-Se-Yin-Pe-Keson. Being a Parallel dictionary between the two intended Chinese Dictionaries, by the Rev. Rob. Morrison and Antonio Montucci, LL.D. Together with Morrison's Horse-Sinicæ, a new edition, with the Text in the popular Chinese Primer San-Tzi-Kingz. 4to., London, 1817. 8s.

WADE.—Hsin Ching-Lu. In three volumes. Volume I.—1. Chinese Text of the Category of Tien, Heavens, Tao Heavens, etc. pp. 59. 2.—Chinese Text of the Shang Yü Kwang Hsün; or, Amplification of the Sacred Edict. Chapter I. pp. 44. 3.—Text of the Sacred Edict. Chapter I. pp. 44. 4.—Text of exercises in the tones of the Pekingese dialect. pp. 13. Volume II.—The Peking Syllabary; being a collection of the characters representing the dialect of Peking, arranged after a new orthography, with a view to exhibit, accurately to the four tones, the sounds of the language. By Thomas Francis Wade, C.B., of Her Britannic Majesty's Legation at Peking. Four Vols. 8vo. Progressive Course, pp. 250 and 150; Syllabary, pp. 126 and 38; Writing Exercises, pp. 48; Key, pp. 174 and 109, sewed. 24s.

WADE.—Yu-Yen Tzu-Erh Chi. A progressive course designed to assist the Student of Colloquial Chinese, as spoken in the Capital and the Metropolitan Department. In eight parts, with Key, Syllabary and Writing Exercises. By Thomas Francis Wade, C.B., Secretary to her Britannic Majesty's Legation, Peking. 3 vols. 4to. Progressive Course, pp. 452, 399 and 193; Syllabary, pp. 128 and 35; Writing Exercises, pp. 41; Key, pp. 175 and 159, sewed. 24s.

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WYLIE.—Notes on Chinese Literature; with Introductory Remarks on the Progressive Advancement of the Art; and a list of translations from the Chinese into the various European languages. By A. Wylie, Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in China. 4to. pp. 296, cloth. Price, £1 10s.

TRÜBNER & CO., 60, Paternoster Row.

Arrivals.

Jan. 19, WILLY, North Ger. 3 m. sch., 250, H. Rohlker, Bremen 5th August, General.—BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

Jan. 19, PETER ROHDE, North Ger. bk., 550, Roake, Yokohama 6th January, Ballast.—WM. PURTAU & Co.

Jan. 19, SOUVENIR DELLE, Brit. bk., 541, Benson, Yokohama 3rd January, Ballast.—GILMAN & Co.

Jan. 19, MAY, North Ger. bk, 476, B. C. Mellgley, Shanghai 8th January, Ballast.—SIEMSSER & Co.

Jan. 19, MANILA, Span. str., 447, F. H. Henery Whampoa 19th January, Ballast.—BANDSRITS & Co.

Departures.

Jan. 19, FLORIDA BLANCO, for Manila.
Jan. 19, AITAGRACIA, for Saigon.
Jan. 19, ANNA JOHANNA, for Saigon.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JANUARY 19TH.

Geo H. Peake, for Melbourne.
Julia Ann, for Whampoa.
Samuel G. Glover, for Bangkok.
Jubilee, for Yokohama.

Passengers.

None.

Reports.

The North German bark *Max* reports having experienced gales from N.E. with thick weather and rain.

The North German 3-masted schooner *Willy* reports having experienced fine weather down the English Channel, and then N.E. trades; crossed the Equator, in long. 29.23 W. on the 24th September, and rounded the Cape of Good Hope in lat. 39.50 S. Experienced Easterly winds and heavy weather on this China Coast.

Auction Sale To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Sundry Articles.

EASTLACK & WINN.

DR. WINN begs to intimate that he has returned from the Coast Ports, and can be consulted at his residence *Aventine House*, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

if 2721 Hongkong, 16th November, 1869.

NOTICE.

AS the undersigned intends leaving by the French Mail of the 1st proximo, all persons indebted to him are desired to make payment before the 28th instant, and all persons having claims against him are requested to send in their bills for immediate settlement.

DAVID BROWNE.

Oriental Hotel.
88 Hongkong, 13th January, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this port as a Ship Broker and Commission Agent.

D. MUNRO.

if 102 Amoy, January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN FALCONER ROSE has been duly authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date until further notice.

H. G. ROBERTSON & Co.

6m 103 Foochow, 1st January, 1870.

FOR SALE.

THE well-known North German Schooner "*GEORG*," as she now lays here in the harbor, with full rigging and 2 years old copper. Apply to

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.

if 2172. Hongkong, 17th November, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day REMOVED to the premises on the *Praya*, formerly occupied by Messrs. Gorman & Co.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

2m 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE Wharf in front of the premises occupied by the Undersigned, can be had for the convenience of steamers and ships at moderate charge.

For particulars apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

if 2 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

NOW PUBLISHED.

VISIT of His Royal Highness THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH to Hongkong.

Compiled by The Revd. CARON BEACH, and illustrated by a Portrait of H.R.H., taken in Hongkong, and by Photographs of Local Scenes and Incidents of the Prince's visit.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

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if 87 Hongkong, 13th January, 1870.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on Storage in Bowa Granite Godowns on moderate terms.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

if Hongkong, 4th March, 1867.

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A PAPER published for transmission by each outgoing Mail to China and Japan, containing Mercantile Intelligence and Political information, especially collated, arranged, and compiled for the use of this foreign communities in the see Countries.

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Résumé of current events. Notices on the salient topics of the day. Parliamentary proceedings, comprehensively condensed. Summary of Foreign Political Movements. Naval and Military Intelligence. Miscellaneous News. Legal Intelligence. Original notices on the questions of the day connected with China and Japan. Shipping: Arrivals, Departures, Vessels Loading, Casualties, Vessels Spoken, and a condensed and comprehensive Report. Board of Trade and Revenue Returns. Complete Passengers' Lists. Postal and Telegraphic Intelligence. Complete Intelligence, comprising Reports of the Money Market and the Share Lists of enterprises connected with China and Japan, Reports of Meetings, Statistical Returns of Foreign Trade, Notice of Failures, Joint Stock prospectuses, Financial expositions, Course of the Produce Markets, Movements and Statistical return of Bullion, a full report of the Tea Market, with quotations and statistics; the same of the Silk Market, an exhaustive and comprehensive report on Raw Cotton; state of the Rice Market, report and comparative statistics of all articles of China and Japan produce, a summary of the cargo of every ship arriving from China and Japan, a summary of the cargo of every vessel dispatched to China and Japan. Full reports of the markets for manufactures exported to China and Japan, with elaborate and comparative statistical returns. Reports and full statistical and comparative details of imports exported to China, &c., &c.

Terms of subscription inclusive of postage, £2 10s. per Annum, payable in London, or $12 payable in Hongkong.

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Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—GEORGE F. HEARD, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—JULIUS MOSLE, Esq.
George J. Holland, Esq. — A. Aust, Esq.
William Lemesurier, Esq. — J. P. Duncanson, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. — Hombla. R. Rowett.
A. D. Sassoon, Esq. — E. R. Belilios, Esq.
Auditors, J. D. Taylor.

Managers:—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

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INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
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For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
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Credits—granted on approved Bonds, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
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VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1869.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Corporation will be held at the Head Office of the BANK, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of February proximo, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1869.

By order of the Board of Directors,

VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.

16d 117 Hongkong, 18th January, 1870.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTER of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 25th inst. to the 5th day of February next (both days included), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors,

VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.

182 118 Hongkong, 18th January, 1870.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECURITY
SHOULD BE THE FIRST CONSIDERATION IN INSURANCE TRANSACTIONS.

THE Directors of the Royal Insurance Company have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their assurers:—

THE CAPITAL
of the Company, available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the Assured, is
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
The amount actually paid up is £338,405. This, with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the invested resources of the Company upwards of ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, which amount is invested as follows:—
Invested Funds of the Royal Insurance Company, 30th June, 1869.

Real Property owned by the Company	£219,571	11 3
Mortgages on Freehold Property	35,500	0 0
£30,000 Reduced 3 per cent. Consols	28,083	1 3
India Government 5 per cent. Debentures	100,000	0 0
English Railway Debenture Bonds	59,030	17 7
First-class English Railway Preference and Guaranteed Stock	335,476	11 11
Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts	145,569	12 6
Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board	62,341	14 8
Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.	10,000	0 0
Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation	5,160	0 0
United States Government Stocks	101,336	7 10
Canada, Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock	31,106	11 6
Short Loans on first-class English Dividend-paying Stocks, with margins from 20 to 50 per cent. on market values	477,195	0 0
Loans on Security of Life Policies	63,938	3 5
	£1,672,365	13 11

The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date specified, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts constantly varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the Company's Agents.

At 31st Dec. 1868, these stood at £168,089 2 0

For the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from their Report to the last Annual Meeting:—

"The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bank-book, and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."

THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT,

After payment of Losses, Annuities and Expenses of every description, have been as follows:—Funds in Hand of the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st Dec.,

1864	£621,434	15 5
Added to 31st December, 1865	103,146	7 3
" " " 1866	124,165	7 5
" " " 1867	128,383	5 10
" " " 1868	144,945	12 2
Total Accumulation of the Life Department on 31st December, 1868, exclusive of Shareholders' Capital	£1,122,275	8 1

The Directors also think it desirable to State that THE BUSINESS OF THE "ROYAL" HAS NEVER BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

And that the LIABILITY of its Shareholders is UNLIMITED.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents.*

2178 Hongkong, 8th November, 1869.

TO LET.

FOR a term of years, with early possession, those desirable premises in Bank Buildings situated between the Agra Bank and Comptoir d'Escompte, at late in the occupation of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan. The principal building is very suitable for division into Offices or Chambers.

For further particulars, apply to

GILMAN & CO.

if 697 Hongkong, 17th April, 1867.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

if 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

Intimations.

QUICK TIME AND CHEAP FARES!
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN
TO
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL!

THE GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE
VIA
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Is now in complete running order from
SAN FRANCISCO
TO THE
"ATLANTIC SEA BOARD."

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY!

Making prompt connections with the several Railway Lines in the Eastern States for all the Cities of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS, and connecting at

NEW YORK
With the several Steamer Lines to ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

THROUGH TIME GOING EAST. From San Francisco to Omaha, 3 days and 7 hours; to Chicago, 5 days and 7 hours; to NEW YORK, Seven Days!

THROUGH FIRST-CLASS FARE REDUCED. From San Francisco to Omaha, $83.25; to St. Louis, $97.50; Chicago, $97.50; to NEW YORK, $112.50; to Boston, $114.75.

SECOND-CLASS TRAINS leave San Francisco daily (Sunday excepted). Fare to Omaha, $45.00; St. Louis, $48.00; Chicago, $45.00; New York, $50.00.

CHILDREN not over Twelve (12) years of age, Half Fare; under Five (5) years of age, Free.

100 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE (per adult passenger) FREE. 50 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE (per child between 5 and 12 years of age) FREE.

Extra BAGGAGE (over 100 pounds) between Sacramento and Omaha (Carriage) $15 per 100 pounds.

SILVER PALACE SLEEPING COACHES,
SECOND TO NONE IN THE WORLD!

Are Run Daily, from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and intermediate points. These DRAWING ROOM CARS by day, and SLEEPING CARS by night, are unexcelled for comfort and quavenience to the passenger while en route—combining the elegance of a private parlor and all the accommodations pertaining to a well furnished chamber, with Comfortable Couches, Clean Bedding, &c. A competent Porter accompanies each Car to attend to the wants of our patrons.

THROUGH TICKET OFFICE:
415, CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THROUGH FREIGHTS from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and other Eastern Cities, contracted through at low rates.

MARK GOODS "CARE C. P. R. R."

MONEY SAVED by purchasing TICKETS at the Company's Office in San Francisco.

CHAS. CROCKER,
General Superintendent.

T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger Agent.

September, 1869. [1914

FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
Incorporated by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000 Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

if 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Market Circulars, prepared by the Chamber, will in future be issued *late on the afternoon* of the day preceding the departures of the fortnightly P. & O. Mail Steamers. Subscribers are requested to send for their copies between the hours of 4 P.M. and midnight.

J. W. WOOD,
Secretary.

Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 20th July, 1869. 1f 1402

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of Premia contributed by them to the 31st October last, to afford the distribution of the 25% Profit received for the Contributors to the Company.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

2m 43 Hongkong, 7th January, 1870.

THOMPSON & CO.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, AND AGENTS.
AUCTIONEERS, COAL & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
PAGODA ISLAND, FOOCHOW.

N.B.—Dry and commodious Godowns for storage at the Anchorage. *Uncertain*

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THIS SLIP is now available for docking Ships of 1,200 Tons or under, and all work connected therewith, as also in the SHIP-WRIGHTS, JOINERS, BOAT-BUILDERS, SPAR-MAKERS, and general departments is under experienced European Superintendence.

The SLIP has been most substantially constructed, is a perfectly land locked and secure position, and has been pronounced by competent authority as equal to any existing works of the same kind.

Charge for three days' use of the Slip, One Dollar per ton, and all labour, material, &c., supplied on moderate terms. For further information, apply to

GLOVER & Co.,
Managers.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	¾	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	⅞	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	1	do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company

if 686 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.—*Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers.

W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*

1f Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

if 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,
the 20th January, 1870, at 12 o'clock,
At his Sales Rooms,
"COMMERCIAL BAYE BUILDINGS."

50 Boxes, each 6 dozen Cakes, TOILET SOAP.
10 Cases MATCHES.
25 " Peruvian BITTERS.
50 Drums RAW OIL.
50 " BOILED OIL.
5 Cases French BEANS.
20 dozen Wooden PIPES.
5 Hhds. Draught BEER.
5 Kilderkins do. do.
50 Cases Allsopp's ALE.
10 " each 6 dozen pints BEER.
50 dozen Sherrie SHERRY.
100 Kegs GUNPOWDER.
Blue MAPS, WITNEYS, RUGS, CARPETS, Austrian QUILTS, &c., &c.

And,
(For account of the concerned.)
25 Cases MILK.
More or less Damaged.
Also,
(The property of a Captain returning home).—
1 SEXTANT.
5 Double barrelled FOWLING-PIECES.
1 Breech Loading
Sundry REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES, CHARTS, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

116 Hongkong, 19th January, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Room, *Queen's Road,*

TO-MORROW,
the 21st inst., at Noon,
Railway and Hearth RUGS, BLANKETS, TWEEDS, Kerosine hanging and Bracket LAMPS, Electro Plated CANDLESTICKS, Lamp SHADES and GLOBES, PLANNEL, WHITE CORD for RIDING TROWSERS, Copying BOOKS and Letter PAPER, Bagatelle TABLES.

46 Casks Quarts and 4 Casks Pints STOUT.
5 Cwt. each White ZINC and White LEAD, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots with all faults and errors of description, purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

126 Hongkong, 20th January, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,
the 22nd January, 1870, at noon,
At Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.'s Godowns,
Gorman, Praya East.
(On account of the concerned).

The following ARTICLES, saved from the wreck of Steamer *Fung-Shuey*—3 Hand Pumps with Hose, 3 Water Cover Seats, 2 Donkey Pumps, 2 Step Valves, 1 Cylinder head, 1 Air Pump, 2 Slides, 1 Gallery Pump, 1 Steering bar for engine, with Gear, 1 Hydraulic Valve, 1 Hot Cylinder Spring, Deck Scuppers, 3 Hand Pump Glands, 1 Set Slide Brasses, Connecting Rods, 1 lot dead Lights, 2 Steam Gauges, 1 Vacuum, 1 Engine room Clock, Copper, Brass, and Iron Pipes, Oil Cups and Iron, Brass Valves, Water Cocks for boilers, Taps and Spanners with a die plate, 1 Capstan and Gear, 2 Anchors, Chain Cables, 2 Metallic Boats, &c., &c.&c.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

60 Hongkong, 10th January, 1870.

NEITHER the Captain nor the Agents of the British ship *Niagara*, will be responsible for any debts contracted by officers or crew of the said vessel.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Agents Br. ship *Niagara.*

if 41 Hongkong, 7th January, 1870.

AN Elementary Course of French Lessons will take place every Monday and Thursday, from half-past eight to half past ten.

L. THEVENIN,
41, *Wyndham Street.*

if 2101 Hongkong, 8th November, 1869

FOR SALE,

A SHIP'S Life BOAT, almost new, fitted with cork lining, and zinc tanks fore and aft; has five masts and sail, complete. Also, a 6-oared GIG, nearly new. Address H., *Daily Press* Office.

if 23 Hongkong, 4th January, 1870.

Intimations.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.

NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION.
In one vol. of 1840 Royal Quarto Pages.
THOROUGHLY REVISED AND MUCH ENLARGED
Over 3000 fine Engravings.

10,000 *Words and Meanings* not found in any other Dictionary.

Over thirty able American and European Scholars employed upon this revision, and thirty years of labor expended upon it.

SEVERAL TABLES of great value, one of them of fifty quarto pages, Explanatory and Pronouncing, of names in fiction of persons and places, pseudonyms, &c., &c., *containing one fourth more matter than any former Editions.* In all the essential points of a good dictionary—in the amplitude and selectness of its vocabulary, in the fullness of its definitions, in its orthography, in its carefully prepared and valuable appendices, and in its general accuracy, completeness, and practical utility, the work is one which none who read or write can afford to dispense with. The present edition of Webster contains thirty per cent. more than the old edition, is printed from new electrotype plates and "Riverside Press."

250 copies, or steamer *Japan*: (full leather binding) at Gaddes & Co., Queen's Road.

C. H. SPEAR,
Agent.

581

THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

COPIES of the Deed of Settlement, and Forms of Application for Shares in the above Company may now be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

if 2316 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, 1,500,000 TAELS SHANGHAI STYLE, IN 3,000 SHARES OF 500 TAELS EACH.
Paid up Capital, TLS. 300,000, OR TLS. 100 PER SHARE.

Court of Directors:—
F. A. GROOM, Esq., of Messrs. Glover, Dow & Co.
W. JACKSON, Esq., Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
R. W. LITTLE, Esq., of Messrs. Little & Co.
PROSPER, Esq., of Messrs Wm. Pustau & Co.
J. B. ROBERTSON, Esq., of Messrs Bell, Purdon & Co.
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, Esq., of Messrs Trautmann & Co.

Head Office, Shanghai.
Secretaries, pro tem., TRAUTMANN & Co.

Counsel to the Company,
N. J. HANNEN, Esq., *Barrister at Law.*

London:
COMMITTEE OF THREE DIRECTORS.
Agents, Messrs. ROBT. BENSON & Co.

Agents—
In Hongkong ..... Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.
" Hankow ..... F. MAJOR, Esq.
" Foochow ..... Messrs. JOHN FOSTER & Co.
" Yokohama ..... " ARPIVALL, CONGES & Co.
" Singapore ..... " HARRISON, SMITH & Co.

THE Company will commence business in January next, or as soon after as the Directors shall have been enabled to allot the Shares.

The Company will be a permanent one.

The Net Profits will be divided every year as follows. 80 per cent will be returned as Bonus to *all Contributors of business, rateably in proportion* to the amount of Net Premia contributed. Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the paid up Capital will be paid to the *Shareholders*, and the Balance of the Net Profits carried to the Reserve Fund.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls. 300,000, the Net Profits will then be divided as follows: 80 per cent. to all Contributors of Business; 20 per cent. to the Reserve Fund; and 50 per cent. to the Shareholders.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls. 500,000, the Net Profits will then be divided as follows: 80 per cent to all Contributors of Business; and 70 per cent to the Shareholders.

The Funds will be in the hands of the Directors both at Shanghai and London, and also at such places where the business proves large enough to warrant a Committee of Directors.

Messrs TRAUTMANN & Co. will officiate as Secretaries till 31st December, 1870, by which time the necessary arrangements will be completed for securing the services of a qualified Secretary from England.

For Forms of Application for Shares, and Copies of the Deed of Settlement, apply to the undersigned.

TRAUTMANN & Co.,
Secretaries, pro tem.

2254 Shanghai, 23rd November, 1869.

FOR SALE,

(Under power contained in the Mortgage Deed),

ALL those valuable Premises situate in Hongkong, abutting on *Queen's Road* on the South, and partly on the *Praya* on the North, formerly occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KENNEDY & Co., and now in the occupation of Messrs. E. SCHELLHASS & Co. The Premises are built on Marine Lot No. 101, and are held under Lease from the Crown for 999 years, subject to a Crown rent of £30 per annum. The Premises are spacious and airy, and the ground comprises an area of 14,400 square feet.

Also,

Those valuable Premises adjoining the above on its Western boundary, formerly in the occupation of the Asiatic Bank, and now in the occupation of Messrs. HESSE & Co. These Premises are built on Inhabd Lot No. 514, and are likewise held under a Crown Lease for 999 years, subject to a Crown rent of £24 10s per annum, and the lot contains an area of 6,750 square feet.

Also,

The three handsome BRIDGEVINGS, "Black Brunswicker," "Order of Release," and "Proscribed Royalist."

A double-barrelled FOWLING-PIECE, Snider RIFLE, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

60 Hongkong, 10th January, 1870.

NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF DOUGLAS LAPRAIK, DECEASED.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of DOUGLAS LAPRAIK, formerly of Hongkong, and lately of Aston, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, one of the Executors in the said Will named, all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay the amount of their debts for herein. Persons having claims against the Estate are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims to the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., or to HENRY C. CALDWELL, Esq., Solicitor, on or before the 31st day of January, 1870, after which date no claims will be received or admitted.

Dated Hongkong, 9th day of July, 1869.

R. E. BAKER,
Executor.

if 1342

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity with a Resolution passed at the last General Meeting of the above Company, whereby the Directors were requested to ascertain the terms upon which *Amalgamation* with the Union Dock Company could be effected.

An Extraordinary MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, Club Chambers, *D'Aguilar Street*, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-sixth day of January, 1870, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the Terms demanded by the said Union Dock Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,

G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.

4d 2376 Hongkong, 17th December, 1869.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. (Ten per annum, for $5 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held on the 14th instant, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after Monday, the 17th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the undersigned for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

2d 94 Hongkong, 15th January, 1870.

HONGKONG FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IN accordance with paragraph No. 110 of the Articles of Association of this Company, the Half-yearly Interest at the rate of 12% per annum on the paid up Capital is now due.

Warrants payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 99, *Queen's Road.*

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

1m 3 Hongkong, 31st December, 1869.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Share Certificates of the Company are now ready for issue, in exchange for the existing receipts, for first and second Calls, or transfer Certificates, on payment of a fee of One Dollar, and Shareholders are requested to apply for them at the Office of the Company, No. 99, *Queen's Road*, Hongkong.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

1m 4 Hongkong, 31st December, 1869.

THE MACDONNELL PATENT SLIP,
WE EST POINT.

THIS SLIP is now available for Docking Vessels of 1,500 Tons and under, and for all work connected therewith. There is also a first-class Steam SAW MILL, Planing, and Jointing MACHINE, on the Premises, which effect a great saving of time in the execution of work.

Spars, Timber, and all requisite materials for the repair of Wood and Iron Ships constantly on hand.

A. McDONALD & Co.,
Proprietors.

2299 Hongkong, 24th November, 1869.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the Dock Company's Establishment at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for

REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS,
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK, Has 236 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a

CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL PUMPING GEAR.

And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN for STORES, of Vessels under repair.

if 2317 Amoy, December, 1869.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks in the above Company for a *Period of Ten days*, on Merchandize stored in first-class Godowns, at 4th of one per cent.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

if 1633 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY.

THE well-known race horse "SADOWA."

Also,

A very handsome Chesnut PONY gelding, recently imported from Australia.

For terms and Sadowa's pedigree, apply to

HANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

if 2439 Hongkong, 29th December, 1869.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

THE Company

Intimations.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1870.

NOW READY.

THIS Edition for 1870 is now ready for Delivery.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents and Port Directories only, at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
" HEDDE & Co., Foochow.
" LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
" KELLY & Co., do.
" WACHTELE, GROOS & Co., Japan.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE 1869 EDITION.

(From the Japan Gazette.)

For the past fortnight we have had beside us the new Chronicle and Directory, published at the office of the *Daily Press*: Hongkong, for which, by the way, we ought to have thanked the publishers. It is even a more remarkable volume than last year's; and whether viewed in respect of its utility or the manner of its bringing out, it is admirable. As a directory of the British Colony of Hongkong and all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, it is as perfect as can be expected. The large amount of ground covered, and the unwillingness of individuals to fill in the papers forwarded to them for the purpose, leaves it an entire certainty that absolute correctness is beyond attainment. Thus, the Hiogo, Osaka, and Hakodati lists are by no means complete; but the Yokohama has more recent changes that our own Hong List, published in the beginning of October. None who have never undertaken the job, can conceive the difficulty of getting the correct lists up to the date of publication—the changes always going on are so numerous every week. The book before us has evidently evoked the most careful and intelligent supervision, or it could never have been so nearly correct as it is. But the Appendix is perhaps the most useful portion of all. The "Order in Council" of March, 1865, and Rules of the Supreme Court in China and Japan, leading off, are followed by various Treaties, Customs Tariffs and Trade Regulations, between China, Siam, Japan, and Western Powers. Then comes a mass of information, including the "Regulations for Consular Courts of America, in China;" "The Chinese Passenger Act;" "Scale of charges" recognised by various Chambers of Commerce, and special regulations of the open ports; A glance at the constitution, government, revenue, &c., of China and Japan, gives a general idea of what a tyro in these countries should know at the outset of his career, if he would follow up and understand events as they pass before him. Harbour regulations, Polyneritical tables of distances, and postal rates and arrangements, with the time tables of great Ocean and Overland steam routes, bring up the rear; and altogether make up one of the most useful books of reference that any merchant on possession desires. The selling price of the business is, that it is published at five dollars only; a price no greater than would be charged for a book of a similar size at home. It is very cheap—with the advantage of being "very good!"

From the Japan Times.

We have received, and acknowledge with thanks, the "Chronicle and Directory for China, Japan, and the Philippines, for the Year 1869." This handsome volume, printed and published at the *Daily Press* office, should be on every merchant's desk. We agree with the publisher that, as he says in his preface, "it is not too much to say that it contains more information concerning China than is condensed in any one volume." For residence in Japan, too, there is much that is useful in the appendices. The Order in Council and the Rules of the Supreme Court, the Treaties and the revised Tariff are all included, and Directories are given for Yedo, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Hakodate, and even for Osaka and Hiogo. The Yokohama Directory is very fairly correct, and those for Nagasaki and Hakodate have only deficiencies caused by residents neglecting to fill the return papers. The volume is well got up in every respect—printer, reader, and bookbinder all deserving praise.

(From the N. C. Daily News.)

We have to acknowledge a copy of "The Chronicle and Directory for China, Japan and the Philippines," published at the *Daily Press* office, Hongkong. The work is a valuable one, and the compilers deserve credit for getting it out at so early a date. For a summary of its contents, we must refer our readers to the volume itself, which is too comprehensive for ready description, and—however useful—scarcely interesting enough for an elaborate review. A great deal of the contents have merely local reference, but a great deal more is interesting also to residents at the ports. Especially useful is the alphabetical list of foreign residents throughout China, which must frequently solve a difficulty to a new comer. It is also useful to have a Yokohama and Nagasaki directory in the same volume, without being compelled to look up to another different Hong List. But it does seem to us that, in some respects, the volume almost goes beyond the scope of a Directory, and embodies information which might be more usefully published in a separate volume. Among the supernuous, though very useful contents, we may cite the Order in Council for the Government of British subjects in China and the Rules of the Supreme Court; the United States Consular Regulations, the China Passenger Act, etc; these, and various other legal Regulations which the volume comprises, seem hardly cognate to a Directory. We must give all praise to the completeness and comprehensiveness of the volume before us.

MARRIAGE.

At St. John's Cathedral, on the 19th of January, by the Venerable Archdeacon Gray, assisted by the Revd. Canon Beech, M.A., the Honorable WILLIAM KESWICK, M.L.C. of Hongkong, and of Beech Grove, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, to AMELIE SOPHIE, only daughter of the late Jean H. Dubeux, Esq., of Paris. [120

The Delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Wednesday morning at 10.15, and the last messengers left the office at 10.35.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 20TH, 1870.

A SUGGESTION, which it is to be hoped will be adopted, was made by Mr. POLLARD with reference to the memorial that is to be forwarded to the Home Government, in regard to the convention for the revision of the Treaty, namely, that it should be sent in to H.E. the GOVERNOR, with a respectful request that it may be transmitted by him to the COLONIAL SECRETARY. There are many points which so directly affect the interests of this Colony, such, for example, as the proposed appointment of a Chinese Consul, that it is very appropriate the memorial should be sent in to His Excellency; and, as a question of expediency, such a step will no doubt be highly desirable; as it is well known that Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL has always shown himself a firm, though temperate, upholder of the rights of the Colony when menaced from without, and has displayed marked ability in thwarting the underhanded attempts frequently made by means of Revenue Cruisers to ruin the trade of Hongkong. The Colony is fortunate in possessing, in the present GOVERNOR, a most able advocate of their interests in matters of this nature. As observed by Mr. POLLARD, the residents in Hongkong have often had cause to disagree with the local measures adopted by His Excellency, and to complain of the want of adequate means of representation; but this is perhaps all the more reason why they should feel a pleasure in recognising those acts, in which the GOVERNOR has displayed both energy and talent, and, however, vented the interests of the Colony placed under his charge being interfered with by underhanded action on the part of the Chinese officials. Sufficient credit has perhaps not generally been awarded to him for the marked ability with which he put down the Revenue Cruiser system, that at one time threatened to undermine the independence of Hongkong. He at once seized the point, upon which the whole question hinges, namely, that it is not the business of the British Government to aid the Chinese in collecting their Revenue, and this is probably the chief argument that applies also to the question of the appointment of a Chinese Consul. No doubt it may be urged that a free port at the entrance to one of their Rivers interferes with their ability to protect their Revenue, and that, therefore, it is but reasonable that the facilities should be given to them to enable them to do so. Nothing could be said against the justice of this argument, if it were only certain that the Chinese would act in good faith, and would not attempt to make use of the position of a Consul in order to exert an illegal and unjust pressure upon the natives trading in the Colony. Even if, as suggested, they appointed a European, there is very great danger that the Chinese connected with the office would make use of it in the way that is feared, and would probably be only the more dangerous on account of the assistance which they would gain by having a European to appeal to and to aid them. His Excellency will be able authoritatively to reply to one part of Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK's arguments, namely, the statement that the Governor of the Colony is invested with ample power to put down any attempt on the part of the Consul to exert undue influence over the natives. It is to be feared that no power would thoroughly succeed in effecting this, as all would be done in an underhanded way, against which it would be impossible, even with the utmost care and vigilance, always to work successful.

It is of course not to be supposed that the GOVERNOR will be able to endorse all that the Community may find it desirable to place in their memorial, or even all that directly bears upon this Colony; but there is reason to believe that with regard at all events to the most essential matters, and especially the appointment of a Consul, his views are consonant with those of the general public. A great accession of strength will, therefore, be gained, if the memorial be enclosed by him to the Colonial Office; and it is to be hoped that, with the aid of his representations, sufficient impression will be produced upon the Home Government to frustrate the mistaken policy of Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, who is evidently very strongly biased with respect to the claims of Hongkong to be considered in connection with the Treaty Revision. It can hardly be doubted that the British Minister at Pekin is imbued with a feeling of antipathy to this Colony, which, if all be true that is stated, goes far beyond what any person can be justified in entertaining on public grounds. Special causes, probably chiefly subtle misrepresentations on the part of the Chinese, appear to have worked so strongly on his mind, that when he has felt called upon or justified in expressing his whole mind, he has made use of arguments and expressions somewhat astonishing from a Minister, and such as too clearly show that he has been much misled and been unduly biassed. The whole weight of Sir R. ALCOCK's representations, backed by such remaining influence as may attach to the BURLINGAME Mission, will shortly be brought, beyond a question, to bear at home against the interests of Hongkong, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the Governor of this Colony may be in such a position as to be able by fair and temperate representation of the true state of the question, to prevent the Home Government being induced to give their consent to some portions of the convention, which, if not expressly designed to militate against the interests of the Colony, will beyond question have that effect.

The Annual Examination of the Central School will be held on Friday, at 1 o'clock p.m., when the Governor the Governor will distribute the Prizes at 3 o'clock p.m.

It is announced in the *Manila Official Gazette* that the Government of Spain have conceded to Messrs. David Hear and C. Graham, permission for the term of 40 years, to establish a telegraphic cable, which will start from Hongkong, pass by Manila, and terminate at Singapore.

A point of some importance is bearing upon the extension of the telegraph to China, was noticed by the Chairman of the recent mee ting, which took place in reference to the new Convention. Mr. Pollard observed that it had been repeatedly stated by Sir Rutherford Alcock, in conversation, although it had not been officially notified, that the Chinese authorities raise no difficulty with respect to landing the shore ends of cables, so that there will not be any obstacle in the way of ocean telegraphy to China. The point is of some interest, especially for readers abroad, who may not be fully aware of the manner in which the Chinese regard the question, and may possibly have an idea that the objections of the Chinese go further than is really the case.

A event of considerable interest in Hongkong Society took place yesterday in the wedding of the Hon. Wm. Keswick, member of the Legislative Council and Senior partner in China of the house of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. A very large number attended the ceremony at the Cathedral, and among the distinguished personages present were H.E. Sir Richard, Governor and Lady MacDonnell, D. B. Robertson, C.B., Hon. J. Pauncefote, Hon. J. Austin, and E. H. Pollard, Q.C., &c. The Rev. Archdeacon Gray officiated, assisted by Rev. Canon Beach, and as the wedding party were leaving church, the conclusiving strains of the wedding march on the organ were followed by the peal in the Cathedral, which rang out for the first time the merry notes of the marriage bells. At the same time a battery of guns at East Point gave a salute of 21 guns. A more imposing or fashionable wedding has not taken place in Hongkong before. Yesterday was a gala day at East Point. The large flag staff was gaily decorated with flags, as also were the number of merchant vessels in the harbour, consigned to the house of Jardine, Matheson & Co.

The Queen has announced an intention of sitting to Mr. Lewis Dickinson for a picture, being a replica of the enamel portrait presented to the late Mr. George Peabody; and her Majesty has signified her pleasure that, when completed, it should be made public in the form of an engraving.

THE following advertisement appears in the *Madras Times*:—"Lost, by a financial speculation, somewhere between the India Office and Calcutta, 4½ millions sterling. Any one bringing the same—or its equivalent—to Sir R—d T—e, the Earl of A—n, or the Duke of A—e, will be handsomely rewarded, and no questions asked."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE J. RUSSELL, ESQ.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Lee a-loo was charged with the embezzlement of $4 and sundry articles of clothing, &c., valued at $2.50, the property of his master, Pak Ing. On the 11th inst., his master had given him a $5 note to change, and the clothes in question to take to the wash. He brought back one good dollar and four short ones, and when one good dollar and four short ones, and when sent back with the letter, failed to reappear, until arrested. The clothes appeared never to have been taken to the washerman's shop.

He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

NUISANCE.

Tin-wah had taken out a permit to keep goats in his house, but unfortunately indulged in keeping twelve pigs as well, and the place was reported to be in a filthy state. Defendant said he had cleaned it up, and would keep the pigs no longer. He was reminded till Friday, to test the truth of this statement.

A TRESPASSER.

Chinna-fook was found sitting, or crouching, amongst some timber on the premises of the Aberdeen Dock Company. He had no business there as it was 7 o'clock in the evening, and the men leave off work at 5. The gates, however, are not closed till 8, and the defendant made an excuse for being on the premises, saying that he was employed at the Dock, which the watchman who had found him denied. The case was remanded until Friday, to procure further evidence.

DESTITUTION.

Henry Nolan, an American unemployed seaman, was brought up as a destitute. No evidence was taken, but the statement made by the defendant showed him to be improvident in the extreme, as he had spent $10.62 in one day, and had no prospect of obtaining more. He was sent to the American Consul to see what could be done for him, but was told that if this failed, he should be sent to jail as a destitute, which he thought, would "do him good." He was brought back, and ultimately discharged, he seemed to have been very kindly treated on board, where he had a severe illness, and been badly attacked.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.

Five heathen were brought up on remand, charged with striking a boatwoman with a bamboo. The latter was taking a meal in her boat, when a cargo-boat containing the prisoners came alongside, and they resorted to fighting with the above named weapons. The poor woman received a blow from a boat hook, which had confined her to the hospital until today.

Fined $1 each, and ordered to find security in $10 each to be of good behaviour for one month.

THE PROPOSED AMALGAMATION OF THE DOCK COMPANIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR—It was with a slight feeling of disappointment that I read the letter which appeared in the *Daily Press* of to-day, under the signature of "An Old Hand." Such a gentleman as the writer appears to be, of such character is generally amiable and acceptable, and one expects from him a little less temper, and a little more good taste that he has displayed in the present instance in the discussion of an important matter. However, that is neither here nor there. The real question to be decided is—the necessity or advantage of amalgamating the two Dock Companies. "An Old Hand" declares himself a strong advocate for it, of course, because he is convinced that his property will be improved by amalgamation. On the other hand, I am opposed to it, because I am persuaded that my property will be injured. There can be no doubt that at home "amalgamation" has been synonymous with decrease and ruin, and I can see no reason why we should be anxious to introduce into this colony a system which has elsewhere proved so disastrous. I have long entertained these views, but I am open to reason, I was in favor of having the matter taken into consideration. The result has been to confirm me in my former sentiments, and certainly I can see nothing in the terms now demanded by the Union Dock Company to induce the shareholders in the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company to accede to them. I have no time to go again into the figures now, and it would occupy too much of your space to do so. At all events, why "take a leap in the dark?" The Union Dock Company has not, to my knowledge, published a report for over a year; and I am not aware that any valuation of its property, either at Kowloon or at Whampoa, has been made expressly for the purpose of forming a fair basis of amalgamation. "An Old Hand" states that the majority of shareholders in both companies are convinced that amalgamation is very essential; if so, the question is virtually decided. I can only say that I hope and believe that he is mistaken.—I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SHAREHOLDER.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1870.

NGANKING.

The *N. C. Daily News* published in the original some interesting despatches with reference to the recent disturbances at the above place, of which the translation is sinuous:

NANKIN, 27th December, 1869.

From the Chargé d'Affaires de France to the Viceroy at Nankin.

It is agreed that the plot of land at Nganking, due as compensation, shall be that which the Missionary have pointed out, because they ascertained when they went in that city that its possession would cause any difficulty, but on the contrary, would be advantageous for both parties. It is situated in the interior of the wall at the West of the official residence of the Chefoo, and is known by the name of Wi-tsian-tse. It measures about thirty more. I beg you therefore to send officers to meet this quarter, and to write to the Governor of Anhwei, to instruct the local Mandarins to purchase it at once, and to hand it over to the Missionaries, whose property it will thus become. It is also understood that the principal instigators of the trouble which has arisen are to be severely and severely punished according to Chinese law. I trust also that you will be good enough to inform me, without delay, what shall have been decided in this respect. With regard to the affair at Kien-tou-hsien, which was the prime exciter other troubles, killed some Christians, and pillaged and burnt the property of more than two hundred of them, so that up to the present time it is not known whether the latter are alive or dead. It will be the duty of the Chinese authorities to re-establish in peace those who have suffered this prosecution, to obtain restitution of the property that have been stolen from them, and to give them special compensation for their misfortune, and, in short, to place them in their former position. It will also be the duty [of the Chinese authorities] to inflict upon the authors of the remours [which were special] and the assassinations which have taken place, according to the degree of their culpability, and in accordance with Chinese law, such punishment as they deserve. Moreover, should such be the case, the punishment of death, in order that the culpable may be altogether cut off, and good will established on both sides. This will be a demonstration to the whole world that the treaty has been observed. I still trust that you will honour me with a reply upon this subject. In conclusion, I beg you to send me a copy of the instructions which you intend to address to the Governor of Anhwei, in order that in case of need, I may have leisure, in order that in case of need, I may have recourse to them, and also to send me several copies of the proclamation that you have been so good as to promise me.

Reply of the Viceroy at Nankin to the Chargé d'Affaires de France.

After acknowledging the above despatch, the Viceroy wrote as follows:—

As a thousand dollars out of the four thousand, which were paid as restitution at Shanghai, have been retained for the purchase of a piece of ground in the interior of Nganking, I will send a proper delegate to the city in three weeks' time. It will only be necessary to instruct the missionaries to point out that the limits of the land known by the name of Wei-shan-tse, and the mandarins of the locality will be ordered to purchase it, and hand over the possession to them. This affair may be concluded even during the time that the sen's are laid by. In addition, the principal instigators of the disorder which was raised, viz., Nan-cheu, Chang-chow-choo, Wan-kwei-hsi, and others, will be deprived of the right of passing their examinations, and a proclamation will be made giving publicity to this decision. After words, when the investigation has been concluded, they will be at once degraded according to the Chinese law, and the penalty, which they have incurred will be awarded in the most rigorous manner. With regard to the affair of Kien-tou-hsien, we have already hastened to order that it should be investigated, and we have also commanded the grand judge, Tu, to take the depositions of the Christians. On Chang and Tu, who have declined before him that the assassinations were committed by Nei, Wan, and others. I am at present sending an order to institute prosecutions against the latter, and to have them arrested and judged. As assassins, they will have, according to Chinese law, to give life for life, and to be condemned to death. I further order the magistrate of Kien-tou-hsien, (the Ché-hsien) to assist in every possible way those who have suffered, to console with their sufferings, to recall them to their dwellings, and to cause them to enjoy their former position, so that everyone may live in peace. In conclusion, I sent herewith two copies of the proclamation, which I have made, which I hope you will receive and peruse. I will also arrange with all the Governors to print this proclamation in conjunction with them, and to place upon it their official seals; and we shall order it to be published in all places under our authority. Such is the object of this despatch, which I write in addition to the official communication herein enclosed, addressed to the Governor of Tin-wei.

PROCLAMATION

Imperative, formal, and precise, of the Viceroy of Nankin.

The 13th article of the French treaty sets forth that the chief object of the Christian religion is to induce men to do good. [Here follow the principal forms of this Article, relative to liberty of conscience and religion for Christians, to the protection and treatment due to Missionaries by local authorities, and to the abolition of the ancient prohibitions against Christianity, the idea of abolition being here substituted for that of pardon, which is to be gathered from the Chinese text of the treaty.] The 9th article of the additional convention sets forth equally among other things that French Missionaries can purchase and rent lands in all the provinces, and erect buildings upon them. As those who embrace the Christian religion continue none the less as heretofore subjects, and as the Chinese Government spread by their conduct honour upon the religion, and as they show respect and obedience towards the Emperor and to the laws of the land, they must be treated with indulgent consideration and kindness as other Chinese subjects, in order to show that all are enveloped in a common affection. The Tsungli Yamuhan already presented a memorial to the throne to solicit an imperial decree ordering the Viceroy and Governors of provinces to instruct the local authorities to settle equitably and promptly all matters common to Christians and those who have not embraced the religion, and to protect them from unjust oppression, and from intentionally bringing into such matters delays prejudicial to the Christians. This has been the subject, as the archives prove, of official communications spread over the whole Empire, and it ought to be adopted as the rule of conduct. Nevertheless, latterly the *literati* and local men have irregularly opposed the acquisition of land and the construction of churches, relying upon the ancient prohibitions, and although in the most obscure trouble; and although in every province the Viceroys and Governors have given severe orders to the local Mandarins to arrest them and to judge them, nevertheless, it has up to the present been impossible to put a prompt end to all these matters. For this reason, H.E. the Chargé d'Affaires de France, M. le Comte de Rochechouart, has lodged a complaint against the treaty. It will be necessary, therefore, for the future, that those who are not Christians, and those who are, should live together on a good understanding, and that they respect, without there being in future any new trouble. We are called upon with this object to make the present proclamation, which is imperative, formal, and precise, in order to impress what follows to the knowledge of all, civil or military, who inhabit the places subject to our authority.

Know all that the treaties permit the propagation and embracing of the religion, that no violence is used to cause people to embrace it, and that it is illegal to oppose its propagation. The Missionaries come from beyond the seas with the sincere wish to exhort men to virtue. After the publication of this proclamation it will be positively necessary to observe the treaty; and it will be severely forbidden; to submit to it in outward appearance in order to violate it in secret. If further trouble break out, there will be a most severe repression of this treacherous conduct. Do not, however, be too much on your guard, lest you be found fault with for your indulgence. Fear to prove the truth of this, and obey trembling.

The 20th day of the 11th moon of 8th year of Tung-chi.

Joint Proclamation of the Viceroy of Nankin and the Governor of Unwei.

Having co-operated with H.E. M. le Comte de Rochechouart, to find a suitable solution for the affair of the troubles which have broken out at Nganking, the capital of this province, against the residence of Missionaries, we are called upon, without prejudice to other severe penalties, immediately to deprive the principal instigators of this disorder, Nei, Shin, Wan-kwei, and others, of the right of passing their examination. When they have been arrested and duly interrogated, they will be further condemned, according to law, to very rigorous punishment. In future, if any candidate for the examinations is punting in all his duties, and conducts like a madman (insane), not only will he be deprived of the right of passing his examinations, but he will be also arrested and severely condemned to other severe penalties. The object of the present proclamation is, therefore, to notify to all, military or civil, who reside in the localities placed under our jurisdiction, that they are to avoid themselves of what proceeds, and to be very careful not to disobey it.

THE LOSS OF THE "ADA."

(North China Herald.)

December 29th, at midnight, left Kelung, wind S.E., after leaving Kelung Island steered N.E., breeze S.S.E. moderate. January 1st, 1870, moderate breeze and clear; noon, lighted by observation 25.28 N. and sighted a small rock off the E. Eastward. January 2nd, thick weather, at times breeze moderate; noon, no observation, steering N.E. heavy swell from S.S., daily going at the rate of 10 knots per hour since leaving the Island. January 3rd, moderate breeze S.E., sky moderately clear, with heavy swell from the East ward; noon, lat. by obs. 25.37 N. and by chro. 124.40 East; at 6 a.m. sighted the land and pillaged and burnt the property of more than two hundred of them, so that up to the present time it is not known whether the latter are alive or dead. It will be the duty [of the Chinese authorities] to re-establish in peace those who have suffered this prosecution, to obtain restitution of the property that have been stolen from them, and to give them special compensation for their misfortune, and, in short, to place them in their former position. It will also be the duty [of the Chinese authorities] to inflict upon the authors of the remours [which were special] and the assassinations which have taken place, according to the degree of their culpability, and in accordance with Chinese law, such punishment as they deserve. Moreover, should such be the case, the punishment of death, in order that the culpable may be altogether cut off, and good will established on both sides. This will be a demonstration to the whole world that the treaty has been observed. I still trust that you will honour me with a reply upon this subject. In conclusion, I beg you to send me a copy of the instructions which you intend to address to the Governor of Anhwei, in order that in case of need, I may have leisure, in order that in case of need, I may have recourse to them, and also to send me several copies of the proclamation that you have been so good as to promise me.

Reply of the Viceroy at Nankin to the Chargé d'Affaires de France.

After acknowledging the above despatch, the Viceroy wrote as follows:—

As a thousand dollars out of the four thousand, which were paid as restitution at Shanghai, have been retained for the purchase of a piece of ground in the interior of Nganking, I will send a proper delegate to the city in three weeks' time. It will only be necessary to instruct the missionaries to point out that the limits of the land known by the name of Wei-shan-tse, and the mandarins of the locality will be ordered to purchase it, and hand over the possession to them. This affair may be concluded even during the time that the sen's are laid by. In addition, the principal instigators of the disorder which was raised, viz., Nan-cheu, Chang-chow-choo, Wan-kwei-hsi, and others, will be deprived of the right of passing their examinations, and a proclamation will be made giving publicity to this decision. After words, when the investigation has been concluded, they will be at once degraded according to the Chinese law, and the penalty, which they have incurred will be awarded in the most rigorous manner. With regard to the affair of Kien-tou-hsien, we have already hastened to order that it should be investigated, and we have also commanded the grand judge, Tu, to take the depositions of the Christians. On Chang and Tu, who have declined before him that the assassinations were committed by Nei, Wan, and others. I am at present sending

Manila rope, and after a great many trials, succeeded in casting the boat and line on board, by which means we were enabled to haul on board the end of the small two-inch Manila rope; made a bowline in the centre of the line, and hauled the men from the vessel up a cliff 80 or 90 feet high, which was the only means of saving our lives, as no boat could live in the breakers, and the ship was breaking up fast; there being nothing but the bowsprit and a small part of the bows above water when we left; the sea rolling over her with tremendous force.

There were 19 men on board, including 2 Chinese passengers; 15 were hauled up the cliff, in the course of half an hour; unfortunately three men were lost. The carpenter (a German), one Chinese passenger, and the Chinese steward, the two last were lost from exhaustion. Mr. Coates had great trouble in persuading the Coxies had great trouble in persuading the natives to land the men on shore, he had to give them money, also he had to keep them from stripping the men naked as they landed, them on the cliff; there was nothing saved but the clothes they had on their backs. If Mr. Coates had not been there, not one would have been saved, except the Malay who got on shore first.

Mr. Coates deserves great praise for his judicious conduct; he used great exertions to save the carpenter, have a line over his head once and over his arm another time, but the poor fellow was too exhausted to catch it. The Malay was taken away by the natives and stripped, and was not released till Mr. Coates gave them money. Thomas Macdonald, the boat keeper of the Pilot boat *Sykes*, deserves great praise for his assistance; for he was the person that cast the hook on board, if he had not so ceded, we should have been lost, also Mr. Tomkins, chief officer, without whose assistance we could not have got the rope on board from the cliff. Although his ankle was much sprained, he scrambled out on the jib-boom on top of the rope, which seemed to be paralysed with fear and could not move, pass the spunyarn round it, and work it down over their heads. He had also to shake the people away from the ship to the shore. I attribute the loss of the schooner *Ada* to an unusually strong current setting in to the Southward, as Mr. Coates tells me the *Sykes* sat down 18 miles when working to windward, after allowing 3 miles per hour for sea current, ebb tide at the time, it was that which fortunately brought the *Sykes* down to us. All hands were taken on board the *Sykes* and treated with the greatest kindness; everything that was necessary for our comfort, during our stay on board, and for our passage to Shanghai. I visited the scene of the wreck next morning, in company with Mr. Coates, and found no vestige of her but two spars floating about the rocks.

E. D. BROADBEAR,
Master, "Ada."

THE BRADFORD CHAMBER ON THE OPENING OF WESTERN CHINA.

Below are given the memorial from the Bradford Chamber to Earl Clarendon on the subject of opening Western China, and the comments made upon the subject by the *Times*:—

"To the Right Hon. the EARL OF CLARENDON, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

"The Memorial of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce.

"Showeth,—That the trade of this district with China is very important, giving employment to a large amount of capital, and to a great number of operatives engaged in the manufacture of articles, such as are suited to the requirements of that country. That hitherto the opening of every new market in that vast empire has increased the demand for the products of our factories, so that the first year after the Treaty of Nankin, in 1842 was £970,878 exceeded and nearly doubled in 1868. That the report made by the Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai of an exploring expedition up the Upper Yangtsze, which was undertaken by the consent of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Henry Keppel, has drawn the attention of your memorialists to the great importance of the trade which might be developed if the people of Western China were allowed free intercourse with the outer world. That your memorialists believe nothing more to be wanting to the powerful and steady progress of this trade than the fulfilment of the conditions contained in our treaties with China.

"Your memorialists therefore pray that it may please Her Majesty's Government to facilitate the access to Western China, by urging a loyal execution of treaty obligations on the part of China, and by further negotiating, if such should be considered necessary, for the attainment of so important an object."

THE TIMES.

In the town of Bradford, with its 100,000 inhabitants, there has been abundance of labour ready for employment. It needed only to satisfy bodies of capitalists, that the ship's employment should be found; and accordingly the commercial authorities of the place have just gone half round the world to find it. The Bradford manufacturer, who has lost the ship's cotton and woollen stuffs; but, as in the cotton trade as in the woollen trade, it is of no use making these stuffs unless there are customers to buy them, and where are customers to be discovered in numbers sufficient to keep all the factories in full work? Not in England alone, not in Europe, not even in America. But, perhaps, in a certain region of Asia. In one of the greatest provinces of that vast Empire of China, with a population entirely calculated to meet the wants of Bradford. Nobody can tell how many millions of people Bradford may find, but, that there is a market, we, at any rate, are assured on plausible authority, is that every one of these Western Chinamen would, if he could, become a buyer of Bradford manufactures. Such, at any rate, is the market we never before heard of. Times five times as big as Bradford succeed each other on the banks of a magnificent river; every one has its half million of inhabitants; and every man in this prodigious multitude thinks it the very height of pleasure to purchase a piece of cloth. Not one of them would wear cotton if he could help it; they all use woollen cloth for wool. What the consumption of manufactured articles is in England, the consumption of woollen goods is in Sechuen—a certain indication of prosperity, contentment, and happiness. What then, should prevent the introduction of Bradford goods, and the establishment of these communities to each other? Why should not Bradford employ its wealth and its industry in weaving cloth for the people of Sechuen? The place is a prodigious way off, no doubt, but we have actually got a port on the eastern sea board of China, and from Shanghai to Hankow is only a thousand miles or two up the great river. The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce says the thing can be done, and the Bradford Chamber of Commerce accepts the report of the Shanghai Chamber, and the end of it is a memorial to Lord Clarendon begging the Chinese Government may be induced to fulfil its present obligations honestly, and to undertake a few more if the occasion should be found to require them.

We have not a word to say against this proposal. Such a trade as the Bradford people have in view must needs be as beneficial to one nation as to the other. The craving of the Chinese for woollen stuffs expresses, we may be very sure, a natural appetite, and there is no reason why Yorkshire weavers should not be employed in satisfying it. We must only observe that there are two ways of doing a thing; and that we fear the right way has not always been taken in our dealings with China. The Shanghai merchants do not hesitate to say that the opening of such a trade as is here contemplated would be well worth "any trouble, risk, or expense entailed on the British Government" in bringing it to pass, and our readers probably understand what operations such a condition might be made to cover. The truth is, we have to do almost only with Chinese customers—with the institutions, prejudices, and traditions of one of the oldest civilisations of the world. It is not quite enough to say that if the inhabitants of Sechuen want to buy, and the inhabitants of Bradford want to sell, all barriers between them ought to be removed. No doubt they ought—in this sense, that it would be better for all parties if they were; but there are many other considerations to be taken into the account. Certain things are dearer to a Chinaman even than cloth jackets. He is still disposed to regard the foreigner as a barbarian and jealous of his intrusion, and, not unreasonably in some cases, suspicious of his designs. Our existing trade with China is the result of force put upon the Chinese Government at the point of the bayonet. Hardly a generation has elapsed since we hewed our way into this secluded Empire, and perhaps the ruling classes would not be sorry to see our backs once more. It is easy, and probably safe, to argue that these classes stand between the millions and their welfare, but we must take things as we find them, and between English traders who cry out that mandarins are defrauding them of stipulated privileges, and mandarins who cry out that English traders are encroaching upon ground not opened, there is perpetual strife. Of course, the Shanghai merchants think the Chinese in the wrong, and of course the Bradford manufacturers side with the Shanghai merchants, but it would be vain to disguise that the Chinese might possibly make out a case for themselves if they had a good opportunity.

There is, of course, an obvious probability that they will only agreed to terms against their will would be hardly or faithless in carrying those into execution; but there is a probability also that they who have thus proved their strength and know their power would be disposed to take a little more than has been given them. We are no longer admiralty traders living in China by sufferance, but conquerors, with force at our command for further victories. It is alleged on one side that we are defrauded of our due; on the other that we are grasping and intrusive, careless of native susceptibilities, and both only upon our own advancement. With such doubting between these pleas, we hardly think our actual position is evidence of substantial good faith on the part of the Imperial Government. Only yesterday our Shanghai correspondent observed in his letter that the trade of the port from which he wrote had risen in twenty-five years to the annual value of twenty-five millions. Is not that present progress? It appears to us that we should, in the long run, do more by patience and forbearance than by force and pressure. Sooner or later Chinamen will find out their advantage in the market, we offer, and they will be as anxious to buy as we to sell. It will be very true that we should find them so at the moment if the conditions were clear; but it is just that some of the conditions is not clear, and we might only spoiling our own game by dashing too rudely with the obstacles in the way.

THE LOSS OF THE P. AND O. STEAMER "CARNATIC."

BOARD OF TRADE INQUIRY.

SECOND DAY.

(London and China Express.)

The enquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the *Carnatic*, was resumed on the 24th December. The first witness examined, Henry Wyett, chief officer of the *Carnatic*, said: I had a certificate of competency as master. I have been a chief officer three years, two of which were on board the *Carnatic*. We were on a voyage from Suez to Bombay, with a heavy cargo of Manchester goods and about thirty passengers. On her departure from Suez she was in good condition and well found in every respect, and had had no cause of signalling in the event of distress. The witness then described the number of the crew, boats, compasses, &c., as given in Mr. O'Dowd's opening statement, and then continued: I was below at 1.20 a.m. on the 13th. The noise of the ship running on the reef awoke me, and I was up as soon as possible. At that moment I did not know where we had struck, but afterwards I learned that she had struck, on a reef about three miles due north of the northern extreme of Shadwan Island. On finding the ship on the reef I went forward to the gangway, and fourteen fathoms were sounded on the starboard side, sixteen on the starboard side. I cannot say whether the engines were going at the time she struck, but they were reversed directly afterwards. The first thing done to get off was to run on to the quarter-deck, and at the same time preparations were made for throwing useless articles (some of the small cargo, principally Manchester goods) was the cause, principally. The heaviest ledge another was got over the first quarter to keep the vessel's stern up to windward, and get her off. We afterwards got the stream anchor under the boats. The boats were moored under the fore gangway on the starboard side, ready for use. At eleven that morning, or a few minutes afterwards, the passengers were put into the boats. There were about sixty persons in the boats on about the fore part, when the ship slipped down off the reef. This was about five minutes after eleven. Her keel took the bottom in my opinion, and she slipped broadside. When she slipped the stern was raised in the air, the inclination of her deck, after she had slipped, was from sixty-five to seventy degrees. The boats had been taken as a precautionary measure, in case our hopes were not realised. On the morning of the 13th there was no perceptible motion of the ship on the reef, but there was later at night a slight motion. At daylight of the 14th I found that the ship's position had not varied, except a little down stern, but this was hardly perceptible. The captain was about during the whole of the 13th looking after the ship. On the afternoon of that day I think I mentioned to the captain that some of the passengers wished to speak to him. Before this I had the master had been conferring together. Our opinion, at 6 p.m. on the 14th, was that the ship was lost perfectly beyond all hope. The reason I spoke to the captain was in consequence of observations I heard among the passengers. He told me to go among the passengers and tell them to be ready to see them in the saloon cabin. There were about 60 met together when I spoke to them, and they went into the saloon. I went to shortly afterwards, but being a little off duty I did not know what passed, nor did I catch the reply made by one of the passengers. I went on to the foremastle with the passengers, who in the presence of the captain, expressed themselves satisfied with the position of the ship, and consented to remain on board that night. Major Champain was one of those who so expressed himself, and the spokesman for other passengers then present. I did not hear any of the passengers express the master to send them ashore from the roof. Some of the passengers, on account of the heat, were on the deck sleeping. The water in the fore hold of the ship was level with the water outside the ship. I think the fact of the fore hold being full of water was known to the passengers. That fact did not weaken our sense of safety in remaining on board; because the greater part of the ship was on the roof, and the heaviest portion of the cargo was forward. The additional weight of water in the forehold was in favour of the ship being there for some time, until the shock break up in a gale of wind. The fires of the engine-room were put out by the water at two A.M. of the 14th. At eleven A.M. of the 14th one of passengers came to me and said he thought the ship had slipped back about twelve feet. I myself been watching the ship very carefully up to that time, and had not perceived any motion. I went with the passenger and again looked with him, and told him I did not think she had moved, or if she had it was very slightly. I knew that her stern was shifting between eight and ten that morning, but thought she was settling down, not slipping. We let go another anchor as a precautionary measure, to keep her on the rock. We also let down all sail, lightened her aft as much as possible, threw cargo overboard, and mentioned the boats. The boats were moored under the fore gangway on the starboard side, ready for use. At eleven that morning, or a few minutes afterwards, the passengers were put into the boats. There were about sixty persons in the boats on about the fore part, when the ship slipped down off the reef. This was about five minutes after eleven. Her keel took the bottom in my opinion, and she slipped broadside. When she slipped the stern was raised in the air, the inclination of her deck, after she had slipped, was from sixty-five to seventy degrees. The boats had been taken as a precautionary measure, in case our hopes were not realised. 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THE P. AND O. STEAMER "CARNATIC."

TRADE INQUIRY.

(SECOND DAY.

(Second China Express.)

d the circumstances attending ndie, was resumed on the 24th rst witness examined, Henry ter of the *Carnatic*, said: I competency as master. I of officer three years, two of and the *Carnatic*. We were ice to Bombay, with a heavy ater goods and about thirty her departure from Suez she tion and well found in every ity means of signalling in the The witness then described e crew, boats, compasses, &c., O'Donel's opening statement, ed: I was below at 1.20 a.m. ise of the ship running on the all I was upon soon as possible. I did not know where she had fterwards I found that she had about three miles due north of reme of Shadwan Island. On on the reef I was the about one well, before I spoke to the master, ter, except a few inches as near ar when I came up was the on the bridge. The officer of w immediately afterwards. the ship and found about six der the bow, anywhere seventeen the engine room, ten fathoms by and fourteen fathoms at the stern, seventeen feet was on her stern. cannot say whether the engines the time she struck, but they directly afterwards. The first get the ship off the reef was to on to the quarter-deck, and at e preparations were made for ger out. Some of the cargo (bales equently Manchester goods) was and. The heaviest bales anchor the fore gunter to keep the up to windward, and get her off. ged the stream anchor under the per off it possible. I ordered tain as the release of these ship off concurred with him. passengers came on deck before were run out. The carpenter took ery quarter of an hour, and reco- them to the captain. About nine he reported an usual quantity of , was rising gradually, and that tighten inches in the forehold. were lowered about daylight, or rands, of the 13th, the breeze then to get fresh. We still had hope ng the ship off. The lowering of d been then so at this ere hopes were not realised. ing of the 13th there was no per- tion of the ship on the reef, but 14th, I found that the ship's it varied, except a little down), but this was hardly perceptible. was about during the stoles of the after the ship. On the afternoon think I mentioned to the captain f the passengers wished to speak to re this I and the master had been together. Our opinion, at 5 p.m., was that the vessel was perfectly ible was. The reason I spoke to the in consequence of observations I ng the passengers. He told me to go passengers and tell them he wanted in the saloon cabin. There were together when I spoke to them, went into the saloon. I went in ewards in the saloon, a distance of did not hear what I said, nor did I catch the reply of the passengers. I went on to ffic with the passengers, who, in the of the captain, expressed themselves with the position of the ship and con- ing. I went with the captain and officers of the ship and con- ed the position of the ship and con- been hauled into the life boat. About forty or fifty persons were clinging to the wreck, myself among them, while the boats were engaged going to and from the reef. There was a difficulty in getting the boats back to the wreck, in consequence of the surf filling them repeatedly. Three of the seven boats were too heavy to be launched from the reef. Those used were so full of people that there was no want of discipline on the reef. I and six others were taken from the wreck, and I afterwards swam back, assisting others clinging to the foremast, and told them to remain till a boat came. For two hours this going to and fro from the reef to the rescue of those on the wreck continued, and the loss of life was owing to the ship slipping off unexpectedly. If they could have held on the same way as the others they could have been taken off, but from the position they were in they were precipitated into the water. At 2 A.M. of the 14th I received orders to go round to the passengers and tell them to go to the forecastle. About 2 P.M. the captain and myself in the last two boats pulled round to the lee side of the reef, left the boats there, and waded across to where the other boats were lying. We then took the heavy stores and provisions out of the life boats and put them into the small boats, and floated the whole across the reef, where the passengers and crew re-embarked and pulled away to Shadwan, an uninhabited island. We arrived there at sunset. We made fires on the island, on the higher part, with bales of Manchester goods, having expected, by the time the company's steamers all day. The witnesses then describe the taking of the passengers and crew on board the *Sumatra* from the island, which was first effected until ten o'clock the next morning, owing to some of the boats being on the 1. There was no shelter on the island, but there were provisions, with the exception of water, for a week.

On cross-examination, the witness said: The eastern entrance to the Gulf of Suez is more difficult of the two, as the coral reefs are not shown on the chart to the eastward, or not accurately laid down. The western entrance is pretty safe the greater part of the way. On the *Carnatic* taking her departure, Suez was due west of the lightship a quarter of a mile, and the course set was S. 2 degrees E. The courses steered on this voyage were precisely the same as those steered on the previous voyage. The vessel was thoroughly fitted out in every respect. We had no sea pilot on board, the native Arabs being employed as look-outs. There were no errors observed in the compasses on the voyage, and the courses she had were correct, so far as known. I saw a slight after the coast struck. The light was on the port side, and the head was S. by S. I did not look at the time I came on deck for any part of. Shadwan Island. On referring to the document I hold in my hand, I find that at 1 A.M. of the 13th, and before the ship struck, there was mention made by the look-out man of a light. Unless in case of great necessity it was not prudent to land the passengers on the 13th, as there was no shelter on the island, and the officer in charge of the mails had a source, in consequence of exposure on the wreck and also in the boats on landing.

The inquiry was then adjourned until next day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRESH MEAT FROM THE COLONIES.—A correspondent of a daily paper suggests that the following experiment might be made in America or Australia on a leg of mutton:—"I should hold it up by the bone and dip it in liquid india rubber; as soon as it had received sufficient dippings to be perfectly air-tight, I should ship it for England."

WHAT TO DO WITH THE SEWERAGE.—A paper on "The Distribution and Agricultural Use of Town Sewerage" was read at a meeting of the Institution of Surveyors, by Mr. W. Hope. V.C. Mr. Hope announced that he had formed another firm in Essex, and had entered into a contract to take the whole sewerage of the town of Romford. He asserted that by our present mode of dealing with the sewerage we are practically every year casting into the sea 405 million quarters loaves of bread, or enough to maintain the life of 5,547,945 people.

THE VALUE OF AUTOGRAPHS IN NEW YORK.—The sale of autograph a in this city seems to show that the spirit of "hero worship," as Carlyle would term it, is subsiding somewhat. A letter of Daniel Webster went for 50 cents. A letter or two of Dickens brought but 2 dols. each. Lady Blessington's 1 dol. 15 cents; Longfellow's 75 cents, and the last translator of Homer (Lord Derby), 2 cents. Remarkable enough, the autograph of Edgar Poe brought 5 dol.—just as much as was paid for one of Sir Walter Scott's. We cannot help thinking that, just at present, a good autograph of Lord Byron would bring over 10 dol.—*New-York Times.*

TRUTH HAS SPLITTING.—In the case of Regina v. Rendnitz, the prisoner was convicted of obtaining goods on credit within three months of his bankruptcy, with intent to defraud. To prove the adjudication the *London Gazette* was tendered, and it was suggested at the trial and on appeal that there was no sufficient proof of the document being the *London Gazette*, because it only said "by authority," and not by whose authority, and that it gave the name of the printer, but did not say that it was the Queen's printer. The Court held, says the *Law Journal*, that the production of a document purporting to be the *Gazette*, was sufficient, and the conviction was affirmed. This legal hair-splitting was common enough in the olden times, when special pleading was in vogue, and when the slightest flaw in the indictment was fatal, but nowadays it is an exceptional treat.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The drug market has kept quiet and weak throughout the day for Bengal, while a good demand has existed for Malwa from native quarters. Sales may be estimated to the extent of about 200 chests, since the arrival of the mail steamer *Ethora* and *Sin Nanking*, on credit and cash, at $625, and cash at $635, and 30 days' sight at $645, and cash at $630, to foreigners. The larger portion of the dealing having proved reluctantly, being soft and of course skin, allowance or to be made of one to two catties a chest. Really a fine chest drug is difficult to be had at $630, cash. The following are the ruling prices—Patna, $533½ cash; $535 credit, weak; Benares, $522½ cash, $525 credit, weak; Malwa, $630 cash, $635 credit.

In Raw Cotton sales consist of the following: 28 bales fine Bombay staple at $24 50 per picul, 54 bales fine Bombay staple at $24, 250 bales Kurrachee staple at $20 25, 100 bales Kurrachee staple at $20 25; total 432 bales. There have been further sales of Steamboat to-day at 26½ cash, and of New Bank at 18 premium for the end of February.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/5
Credits, at 6 months' sight	4/5½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/5½
Bank Bills on demand	4/3½

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, 3 days' sight	74
Private, 30 days' sight	74½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 221

BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 221

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old... 31½ to 32 prem.
New... 19 prem.
Hong A Wham Dock..... 6 dis.
Hong Chow & Macao Steam Boat Shares..... 26 cash prem. *ex div.*
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares..... $1,000 prem.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares..... $200 pr. per s.
Union Dock Shares..... 45 dis.
Hongkong Hotel Shares..... 50 to 60

SALES ON 19TH JANUARY, 1870.

As reported by Chinese.

White Wax, 3 pieces, at $230.00, by Kin Foong to Hongkong merchant.

Dried Lily Flowers, 20 bags, at $2.20, by Kin Foong to travelling merchant.

Vermicelli, 50 bags, at $7.00, by Kin Foong to travelling merchant.

Isinglass, 15 bags, at $32.00, by Fook Mow *Loong* to foreign merchant.

Mosonda, 21 bags, at $52.00, by Fook Mow Loong to Canton merchant.

White Pepper, 8 bags, at $13.00, by Fook Mow *Loong* to Canton merchant.

Yellow Beans, 1,000 piculs, at $1.86, by Hop Hing to Tat Loong.

Yellow Beans, 1,000 piculs, at $1.78, by Hop Hing to Tat Loong.

Bombay Cotton, 23 bales, at $22.00, by Parsee merchant to Chuen Shing.

Bombay Cotton, 28 bales, at $23.00, by Parsee merchant to Chuen Shing.

THE DAILY PRESS THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1870.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned at this port ceases this day. Mr. H. S. STRONACH is authorized to liquidate any outstanding accounts.

JERDEIN & CO.

16 97 Hankow, 31st December, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK JERDEIN will be admitted a partner in our firm, from 1st January, 1870.

EWART, MACGAUGHEY & CO.

21, Fenchurch Street,
London, 5th November, 1869. 161 98

NOTICE.

MR. RUDOLPH JENSEN is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

JOHN BURD & CO.

1m 12 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM BOURN in our Firm ceased on the 31st of Dec. 1868, and Mr. OTTO CHRISTIAN BEHR and Mr. JOHANNES F. CORDES are admitted Partners therein from this date.

Mr. F. LANCKEN and Mr. C. W. STEPHEN have been authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

W. PUSTAU & CO.

6m 14 China, 1st January, 1870.

MR. CESAR BRDMANN, has been duly authorized to sign our firm, per Procuration, from this date.

DANDSTEIN & CO.

tf 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. DRUNSEBHOY MERWANJEE MANIA is authorized to sign our Firm from this date.

M. D. GHANDY & CO.

1m 17 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

MR. PAUL GERHARD HOSSE and Mr. ALBERT BULATOW have been authorized to sign our firm here and in China from this date.

SIEMSSEN & CO.

3m 2093 Hongkong, 1st November 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMASH. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.

L. FRICKEL & CO.

tf 2092 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. W. SCOTT FITZ is this day admitted a partner in our firm. Mr. H. S. DANA retires, his interest ceasing on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & CO.

tf 68 China, 1st January, 1870.

MR. EDWIN H. SPRING will take charge of our business during our absence, and is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.

SAYLE & CO.

1m 70 Canton, 11th January, 1870.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. OSCAR BOURN in our firm ceased on the 31st of December last.

Mr. RODOLPH BOURJAU has this day been admitted a partner in our firm, and Mr. GUSTAV WIELER has been duly authorized to sign our name from this date.

BOURJAU, BUBENER & CO.

1m 5 China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. JOAO HENRIQUES DOS REMEDIOS is authorized to sign our Firm, per procuration, from this day.

J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & CO.

2m 6 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. W. H. CONDIT, Mr. S. E. HUNTINGTON, Mr. H. C. LOW, and Mr. J. C. HEITMANN, are admitted Partners in our Firm.

SMITH, ARCHER & CO.

2m 13 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. R. H. WARDEN is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

RUSSELL & CO.

tf 2311 China, 1st December, 1869

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. BENJAMIN E. GALE as a Partner in our firm.

FAWCETT & CO.

tf 643 Hongkong, 1st April, 1869.

MR. FRITZ RAPP has been duly authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.

P. BLACKHEAD & CO.

tf 1166 Hongkong, 11th June, 1869.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a Public Accountant, Average Adjuster, and General Commission Agent.

C. LANGDON DAVIES.

tf 123 Hongkong, 1st July, 1868.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL,

NO. 4, WELLINGTON STREET,

POSSESSES

THE "ONLY" BOWLING ALLEYS

IN

HONGKONG.

THEY are complete in all respects for the A convenience and comfort of professional and amateur players, as well as for the accommodation of the public generally.

The Proprietor begs also to state that he has three of the finest

AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES

ever imported into Hongkong, made specially for the house by Messrs. STEARNS & HURDIS, of San Francisco. The comfort of players at these tables is specially provided for.

Wines and Spirits of the First Quality.

TIFFINS AND SNACKS ON COMMAND.

JOHN B. HOLLAND,
Proprietor.

tf 91 Hongkong, 14th January, 1870.

POOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz.: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam. The above premises comprise a large Machine Shop, containing a

WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING CAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, *&c., &c., &c.*

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, *&c., &c.* A large Stock of Woods, Metal, *&c., &c.*, always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

JOHN C. SKEY,
Superintendent.

The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from Messrs. DE SILVER & CO., Hongkong, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Shanghai.

tf 876 May3

NOTICE.

ALEXANDRE BOYER,

REMOVED from premises corner of *Wellington* and *D'Aguilar Streets* to premises lately occupied by Messrs. BOWRA & Co., *Queen's Road.*

tf 29 Hongkong, 5th January, 1870.

NOTICE.

RENTS AND ACCOUNTS COLLECTED with despatch, and DISTRAINT WARRANTS FOR RENT issued and executed.

SECURITY IF REQUIRED.

THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
27, Wyndham Street.

tf 289 Hongkong, 18th February, 1869.

ANDREW MILLAR,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBER,

COPPERSMITH AND BRASSFOUNDER

1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST AND NULLAH LANE,

tf 2283 Hongkong, 4th November, 1869.

THE Undersigned have been appointed sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

tf 419 Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

Vessels on the Berth.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO, AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's steamer

"THABOR"

Captain Rival, will be dispatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 28th of January, at 7 A.M.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

9d 113 Hongkong, 19th January, 1870.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"YESSO",

Captain Ashton, will have immediate dispatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 108 Hongkong, 18th January, 1870.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, MAURITIUS, AND LONDON.

THE O. S. S. Company's Steamer

"NESTOR,"

Captain Dremling, will leave this for the above named ports about the 1st February next.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BIRLEY & Co.

tf 2394 Hongkong, 31st December, 1869.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE well known A 1 clipper ship

"ORELSKA."

Capt. Jamieson, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & CO.

tf 82 Hongkong, 13th January, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British ship

"NIAGARA,"

Capt. Fry, will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 104 Hongkong, 17th January, 1870

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque

"MARIA ROZARIO,"

Aurtenche, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 85 Hongkong, 13th January, 1870.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE British barque

"ESK,"

Capt. Nobbs, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

tf 76 Hongkong, 12th January, 1870.

FOR BELLE ISLE *for order* (BORDEAUX OR HAVRE) *via* SAIGON.

THE A 1 British barque

"ANN ADAMSON,"

Capt. Hutton, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch for the above ports.

For Freight, apply to FREDERIC DEGENAER.

tf 67 Hongkong, 11th January, 1870.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE British Brigantine

"MUSIO,"

Klein, Master, of 399 Tons Register, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load at Whampoa, and have early dispatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2418 Hongkong, 27th December, 1869.

FOR LONDON *Direct*,
To load at Hongkong and Canton Waters.

THE A 1 British barque

"DUDBROOK,"

Charles Bruce, Master, will meet with quick dispatch, having engaged the larger portion of her Cargo.

The vessel has very large and fine Cabin accommodation for passengers. Parties wishing to engage passage should apply on board.

For Freight, apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

tf 2369 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 British ship

"AMBASSADOR,"

Capt. J. Duggan, of 750 Tons Register.

For Particulars, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

7d 100 Hongkong, 18th January, 1870.

炭局盛計

THE undersigned has always on hand a great quantity of COKE for Sale, at a very reasonable price.

For particulars, apply to KWONG-SING,
also YEE HU-SHING,
No. 126, Praya West.

1m 100 Hongkong, 17th January, 1870.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—

The Colonial Secretary.
The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq.
GEO. HEARD, Esq.
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio).
W. STANLEY ADAMS, M. D., *Resident Surgeon.*
Mr. YOUNG, *House Surgeon.*
H. P. AUSTIN, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION—

1st Class (Private Room), per day		$3.00
2nd "	(2 Beds in ea. Room)	" " 2.00
3rd "	(Public Wards)	" " 1.00

These charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendances, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognized Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

(Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, renewable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended.

1st Class	$60.
2nd "	$40.
3rd "	$20.)

By order,
H. P. AUSTIN,
Treasurer.

6m 1314 Hongkong, 29th October, 1869.

G. DA SILVEIRA,

JEWELLER AND WATCH MAKER,
2 doors past the Hongkong Dispensary,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
HONGKONG. [May 1]

JUST Published by the undersigned, Portraits of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., Views of H.R.S. *Galatea*, the Public Landing, and the City Decorations.

J. THOMSON,
Commercial Bank Buildings.

2207 Hongkong, 22nd November, 1869.

MORRIS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,
NEWS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

tf 647 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1869.

NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF HENRY DAVIS MARGESSON, DECEASED.

LETTERS of Administration, with the will annexed, of the Estate of HENRY DAVIES MARGESSON, late of Hongkong and Macao, Merchant, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, to the Undersigned, as Attorneys in fact for the Executors, all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay the amount of their debts to the undersigned without delay, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are required to send particulars thereof, with vouchers, to the undersigned (addressed to the care of E. G. LESSEPS) on or before the thirtieth day of June next, after which date no claims will be admitted.

Dated the Third day of December, A.D., 1869.

W. KESWICK,
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Administrators.

tf 2292

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
SINGAPORE, LONDON, &c	Nestor (str.)	Dremling	Hongkong	Birley & Co.	About the 1st Feb. next.
LONDON	Dudbrook	Charles Bruce	Hongkong	Landstein & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Mosie	Klein	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Niagara	Fry	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SYDNEY	Esk	Nobbs	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Orelska	Jamieson	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
BELLE ISLE	Ann Adamson	Hutton	Hongkong	Frederic Degenaer	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Maria Rozario	Aurtenche	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Everest	D. Clark	Hongkong	Gilmor & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO, & YMA	Thabor (str.)	Rivet	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Silvonada (str.)	Ste Nursing (str.)	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	On the 25th inst.
Do.	Yesso (str.)	Ashton	Hongkong	John Burd & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW				Douglas Lapraik & Co.	

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS, HOSIERS, HABERDASHERS MILLINERS, TAILORS, AND OUTFITTERS,

Beg to inform the inhabitants of Hongkong and Other Parts, that their undermentioned Departments are well supplied with the latest Designs for the Winter Trade,

DRESSES.

Tri Black and Colored MOIRE, Plain & Fancy SILKS, POPLINS, BLACK GLACES, FANCY MOHAIRS AND ALPACCAS. WINSEYS AND SERGES, BLACK AND COLORED MERINOS, AND LAMAS, & PARAMATTAS.

A large lot of LADIES' & CHILDREN'S STRAW AND VELVET HATS, Newest sly'es.

MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS, of the latest fashions.

Dressmaking under the superintendence of a practical

WEST END DRESSMAKER.

UNDERCLOTHING.

Every description kept in Stock, from Infant to Ladies' size.

STAYS AND CRINOLINES.

LADIES' MANTLES AND JACKETS, in VELVET, VELVETEEN, SILK & FANCY PLUSHES.

HOSIERY.

WHITE AND COLORED SOCKS. LADIES' WHITE & COLORED MERINO AND LAMBSWOOL HOSIERY. LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERVESTS.

KID GLOVES.

In Black, White, and Colors, all sizes, in their well-known makes, at 50 cents and $1 per pair.

HABERDASHERY.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

DRESS AND MANTLE TRIMMINGS.

MUSLINS AND LININGS, of all kinds.

HAIR BRUSHES, SOAP, AND PERFUMERY.

BRANCH HOUSE:
CORNER OF NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

THE desirable PROPERTY on *Queen's Road*, lately occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KEND NEW & Co.

For particulars, apply to SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

tf 2023 Hongkong, 10th December, 1869.

FOR SALE.

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, 20/28 ozs. and NAILS.

Also,

Vivian's Patent YELLOW METAL KEEL PLATES, 12 lbs. and 15 lbs., with NAILS.

Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 2009 Hongkong, 23rd October, 1868.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE:
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DORE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.

SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.

tf 1034 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

FOR SALE.

FRESH CALIFORNIAN HAY and OATS.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1610 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1869.

FOR SALE.

DRAUGHT PORTER, in Kilderkins.

Apply to HOWARD HODGES.

tf 1627

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

Merchant Navy
Navy Bottled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,

WITH THE

PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

THIS scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given in *extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a cleanness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its page enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. No parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

Ex "Overbold Mail" and S.S. "Nestor."

MISS ROSE has just received a large assortment of ladies' fashionable HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUFFLES, Sash RIBBONS, JACKETS, Small GIRDLES, Opera HOSES, Children's Woollen JACKETS, GAITERS, COMFORTERS.

And,

A large assortment of WOOLWORK (comprising and finished)—CUSHIONS, SLIPPERS, PIANO and Footed STOOLS, MATS, Embroidered Table COVERS, Hearth RUGS, &c., &c.

Also,

Gamblin's fashionable HATS (Christy's), Dawson's BOOTS, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's White and Colored KID GLOVES.

WELLINGTON STREET.
Opposite the famous Catholic Church.

tf 110 Hongkong, 18th January, 1870.

FOR SALE.

HENNESSY'S BRANDY.
Martell's do.
Guinness's STOUT in Quarts and Pints.
Bass's BEER, in Quarts and Pints.
Champagne ALE.
Allsopp's BEER.
Jannay & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.
Corn STARCH.
SHERRY.
Prime American Mess PORK.
&c., &c., &c.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer and General Commission Agent,
Commercial Bank Buildings, *Queen's Road.*

1m 69 Hongkong, 19th January, 1870.

FOR SALE,

Just arrived, ex "Patina."

PRIME Hamburg Mess BEEF.
Prime Copenhagen Table BUTTER, in about 2 lbs., 4 lbs., up to 15 lbs. Tins.
Calcutta HAMS and ROUNDS.
Prime York HAMS.
Cheddar CHEESE.

L. FRICKEL & Co.

1m 88 Hongkong, 13th January, 1870.

FOR SALE.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in Cases.
Hennessy's BRANDY in Cases.
Guinness's STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.
Bass's PALE ALE, in Pints and Quarts.
CHAMPAGNE ALE.

GUEDES & Co.

tf 90 Hongkong, 14th January, 1870.

FOR SALE.

1500 TONS of Lump Anthracite COAL, from Pitston Mine, per *Witch of the Wave.* Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 74 Hongkong, 12th January, 1870.

FAWCETT & Co. have now landed, *ex Dunmail*, and other late arrivals:—

Hogshead BASS'S ALE.
Barrels do.
Kilderkins do.
BASS'S ALE in pints and quarts.
Guinness's STOUT, in do.
Pale SHERRY, OLD PORT.
CHAMPAGNE, in pints and quarts.
Sparkling and Still HOCK.
York HAMS and Cheddar CHEESE.
American BUTTER.

Also,

Galvanized Iron WIRE ROPE, from 1 in. to 4 in.
Galvanized Iron JIB HANKS, from 2 in. to 3½ in.
PAINTS and OILS, CANVAS and TWINE.
Preserved MEATS, SOUPS, and FISH.
OILMAN'S STORES.
Fairbank's SCALES, 2,000 and 5,000 lbs.
Enfield Converted Breechloader RIFLES, with Ammunition complete.

And,

ex "Carnarvonshire,"

Hennessy's BRANDY, in cases.

tf 1303 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1868.

FOR SALE.

MANILA HEMP, in bales, consisting of MOLAVES, BANABAS, ABANGAS, and other descriptions. Apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

tf 1502 Hongkong, 12th August 1868.

FOR SALE.

WIRE ROPE, in the sizes, 1½ to 4 inches.

Apply to EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.

tf 1072 Hongkong, 18th October, 1869.

39 LOGS Camphor WOOD, Ships' TIMBERS.
11 Ships' HOOPS, Hard and Camphor WOOD.
30 double Ships' KNEES, Camphor WOOD.
24 single do. do.

RAYNAL & Co.

tf 2282 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1869.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound, ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 " "
" PORT " 2 " "
" CLARET " 1 " "

BIRLEY & Co.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE of Jules Ruinart & Co. and De St. Marceaux & Co., in qts. and pts.
SHERRY, Chillingworth's, Ritchie, London Club, and other brands.
DRAUGHT ALE, of Allsopp's, Dawson, and Younger.
BOTTLED ALE, of Bass and Allsopp.
STOUT, in quarts and pints.

Small Invoices of WIRE ROPE, Boiler and Roofing Felt. Apply to

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 1496 Hongkong, 7th August, 1869.

FOR SALE.

ALL descriptions of ACCOUNT BOOKS, of English manufacture.

GEORGE ELSTON.

tf 895 Hongkong, 5th May, 1869.

DOMECQ'S SHERRY, bottled by Henry Ritchie.

Palacio & Co., of Xeres,
DRY AMONTILLADO SHERRY.

Blandy and Garcina's
CLARET AND COGNAC.

Apply to A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 274 Hongkong, 27th January, 1869.

FOR SALE.

200 CASKS best Portland CEMENT.

Apply to EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.

tf 2239 Hongkong, 29th November, 1869.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF! RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

MUST BE CLOSED on 1st MARCH, 1870.

A. ULLMANN begs respectfully to inform his friends and the Public of Hongkong, that he is selling off his valuable Stock of Clothing, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Watches, Chains, Perfumery, and other Articles at Invoice prices, in consequence of his retiring from business. The above stock comprises a fine assortment of new goods, ex late arrivals, also a superior stock of Japanese Ware.

All outstanding accounts must be paid, and all claims collected, before the above date.

Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

tf 1580 Hongkong, 19th August, 1869.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

ALEXANDRE BOYER.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS.
BLACK AND COLORED VELVETS.
Ladies' White Satin and Black Kid BOOTS.
Gentlemen's French BOOTS.
French FLOWERS.
HATS, BONNETS.
SILK VELVET JACKETS.
KID GLOVES.
BLACK AND COLORED MERINOS.
STOCKINGS.
CLOTHS.
HIGH GREY FELT HATS.
BLANKETS.
VELOCIPEDES.
FRENCH BOOTS.
PORTUGUESE CHURCH SERVICES.
DRESS-MAKING.
PERFUMERY.

33, Queen's Road,
late
BOWRA & Co.'s PREMISES.

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Extracts.

Oxford slang.

Oxford slang may be divided into two classes: there is the slang of the place, and there is the slang of the people. A discussion on the former slang will constitute no part of the present inquiry; expressions which have merely a local interest, or which are representative only of university customs, may be allowed to pass without examination. It is not intended to attempt any explanation of the fact that an undergraduate calls his first and last university examinations, respectively, "smalls" and "greats;" or to assign any historical or etymological origin to the expression, "plonged," "sulfed," and the like. These flowers of speech, and such as these, rather simply to the essential part of university life; and they cannot be considered as likely to infiltrate into any the slang of non-university society. When, however, we come to the latter of the two classes into which Oxford slang was above divided, we shall perhaps find our subject devoid neither of interest nor instruction. An average Oxford undergraduate probably uses more slang of a certain kind, in a given time, than any other human being. No matter what sort of conversational tune he may be playing, he keeps his slang stopped ready at his command. Repartee, more or less brilliant, is universally the mode in young Oxford. Everybody contributes his share to the common stock of verbal pleasantry which is uninterruptedly kept up from generation to generation. A man in society nowadays, though he may not have sufficient wit, has at any rate sufficient memory to make him amusing. If an undergraduate be blessed with no original sources of social merriment, he has but to fill up certain conversational formulas which have become part of undergraduate humour, and he may well pass master. This system of being funny according to formulas is one of the most important elements in the slang of Oxford; and at the same time it is one of the most difficult to describe. We shall perhaps best explain our meaning by giving an instance of this patented jocularity. When a man sees that anything worthy of more than ordinary remark is happening, in which he in any way connected, he explains his astonishment as a species of coretousness, and instantly "troubles" his neighbour for the object which has caused the excitement; for example, if he sees his friend with a startlingly good-or bad mackintosh, he says, "Oh! I'll trouble you for your pipe!" If he thinks that the weather is excessively warm, he exclaims, "Oh! I'll trouble you for ice but!" This, strangely enough, is almost identical with the modern formula of the London street-boys, "I'll have your hat!" If we compare the two expressions, we notice that Oxford has perhaps the advantage in point of politeness; but that, on the other hand, the London phrase is the better one, as admitting of a less frequent application. Nothing can be more nauseous than to be obliged to listen continually to the conversation of a man who "troubles" you at every turn. Infortunately, many of the slang expressions which are heard mainly or exclusively from Oxford men are available for such a constant use that one soon grows tired of them. To many readers, however, the following specimens, taken at random from the slang which is now in vogue at Oxford at present, may in a measure prove to be interesting. A man is said to be "in the swim" when anything of good fortune has happened, or seems likely to happen, to him. To have owed one's college bill to the head of the river—to have received a legacy—to have made a good book on the Derby—are any of them sufficient to have put one "in the swim." The metaphor is piscatorial, fishermen to those sections of the river which are especially frequented by fish. The angler who casts his bait into these may depend upon sport, whereas his neighbour at a little distance may not have a nibble, being "out of the swim." No more cruel fate can happen to an undergraduate than to be "out of it." This is a phrase of very general application. A man who is unwell, unhappy in debt, or in any other respect uncomfortable, considers himself, generally, as "out of it." It never occurs to him to say *what* he is "out of." If this expression could be proved to have been derived from the one which we noticed first, then "out of it" would only mean "out of the swim." But this is not likely. Probably the phrase belongs primarily to cricketers, who alternately have an innings and are "out."—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

The Dress of American Women.

(New York Times.)

It may be said that American women are inclined towards extravagance in dress, and that anybody who spends as much would look as well as they do. This explanation would be an superficial as it is illiberal. Take an average number of American, French, and English girls; let them dress just as they liked, and at the end of the year there would not be very much difference in their dress bills. There are individuals in each country who are lavish in their expenditure—the French woman, for instance, will dissipate a fortune on diamonds and lace, and only stop when she has no more money to spend. But when the sum laid out upon dress has been exactly equal in each case, the American woman will make indisputably the better show. The Englishwoman, in the first place, is pretty sure to be "dowdy." Her huge, shapeless boots are likely to be all trodden down on one side, her dress is ill shaped, ill-made, and draggle-tailed; her shawl (she generally wears a shawl) seems to have been thrown upon her shoulders with a pitchfork; her bonnet is a flaring monstrosity, presenting a sort of "earthquake" contrast to her dress, and her parasol is the kind of article which is carried by the funny women in broad farce. Of course there are exceptions, but we are speaking of the average number of all classes, and no one who is competent to form an opinion will say that our picture is overdrawn. Give the ordinary Englishwoman all the money in the world, and she will not dress herself well. She will never look so graceful, or so "dropped" as the American girl. English ladies dress more for home than they do for out-door display; but American women look well under all circumstances. They have a native genius for dress, and it is half-surprising that they have not imparted some of it to the mutton-fed Saxon. But, when the sum laid out upon dress has been exactly equal in each case, the American woman will make a better show. The Frenchwoman, more nearly rival our country-women than the English, but shallow as American girl the same opportunities of getting her dressed made, and she would soon give her French sister cause for envy. The Frenchman is seldom tawdry, like the Englishwoman, but she is very apt to overdress—the most certain of all faults. She rarely carries this to the point at which it becomes vulgarity, but she will go beyond her means if she can, and strive to make herself look as much as possible like a model in a milliner's shop. Perhaps there are American women who have the same tendency, but they are rarely seen in New York. Let any one walk down Broadway, and he will at once be struck with the matchless refinement and propriety of the dresses worn by the ladies. In many respects, no doubt, so many well-dressed people are all assembled in one thoroughfare. But go there any other day and it is the same. It is only when the absurd affections of superior wealth come in to destroy natural good taste that the American woman ever studies display rather than true refinement.

"How is it that you American girls always seem dressed expressly for the occasion, no matter where you may be?" asked an Englishwoman not long ago. We cannot explain the cause, except by the general answer that good taste is a gift, and that most young ladies here have lucky enough to be born with it. There are times, however—especially in the summer season, while the watering-places are doing their demoralizing work—when all sorts of wild experiments are attempted. That custom of wearing the dress cut low in the neck out of doors was far from being a modest or graceful one. What was the object of it? A fair answer to that question would be the best commentary on the fashion. It is not quite gone out even now, although the commonest regard for health might have suggested its discontinuance. We may still see young ladies in the streets with their throats and necks bared to the chill breezes, as if they were particularly anxious to invite an attack of bronchitis, or to the seeds of consumption in their constitutions. No wonder that coughs and severe colds have kept the doctors in uncommonly brisk practice this year. There never was a fashion devised which was better calculated to give employment to the medical profession. As for the preposterously large bows which were worn with these low cut dresses, they reminded every impartial eye of the neckties put on by "boys" in a party of "nigger minstrels." The return of "young ladydom" to the city has nearly succeeded in driving out the last relics of an absurd and mischievous costume.

The lady lecturer to whom we have already alluded condemned tight lacing in the most unmeasured terms. Perhaps she is not aware that the standard opinion on the subject, so often put forward in the *Lancet* and other medical journals, has been challenged lately by several respectable authorities. The practice may doubtless be carried to an injurious extent, especially in early life; but there is nothing to show that moderate lacing does any one harm. One writer, himself a physician, states that actual good often arises from the habit referred to—of course when not forced into excess. This, however, is a question which we must leave doctors and ladies to settle between them. There is far more danger in leaving the throat totally unprotected, as was done in the dresses just alluded to, than in the custom of "tight lacing," so severely condemned by people who have developed a monomania on that particular subject, and suffer every other folly to escape their attention.

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Jan 49 Hongkong, 8th January, 1870

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HOUSE, No. 2, *Pedder's Hill*, containing four large rooms, with complete accomodation for Servants besides. Water and Gas laid on.

Six fire-proof Granite GODOWNS, below *Pedder's Hill.*

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tf 20 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

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THOSE TWO HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 13 and 20, *Stanley Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. VOGEL, HEUGHEN & Co. Apply to

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THE very desirable Business PREMISES, situated the corner of *D'Aguilar Street* and *Wellington Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. A. BOTER & Co. Apply to

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tf 2185 Hongkong, 19th November, 1869.

TO LET.

IN West Terrace, *Caine Road*, Nos. 3 and 5, containing Four rooms each, also No. 7, with Five rooms and Garden. Water laid on. Bath rooms, &c. Apply to

THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
47, Wyndham Street.

tf 2124 Hongkong, 10th November, 1869.

TO LET.

From the 1st December next.

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For Particulars, apply to

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 1924 Hongkong, 11th October, 1869.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 picals capacity. Apply to

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tf 1760 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

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The houses have recently been painted and put in thorough repair.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN GERRARD.

tf 1686 Hongkong, 19th August, 1869

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THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WILKINSON & Co. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1957 Hongkong, 14th October, 1868.

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With immediate possession.

NO. 4, Peokiti Terrace, *Elgin Street*. Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1892 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession).

A BUNGALOW at *Pokefulam*. Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1683 Hongkong, 1st September, 1869.

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THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KINCHES, HOGGE & Co. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO LET.

THAT commodious family residence in *Bonham Road*, known as "Pentepalia," containing 13 Rooms, besides basement story, Bath room, Coach House and Stable, Gas and Water laid on.

Also, Croquet ground, Flower and Vegetable garden. Apply to

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tf 1930 Hongkong, 4th June, 1869.

TO LET.

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This property can be divided into three portions—that in the Praya is detached, and contains extensive Godowns in the ground and middle floors, with private residence on the upper floor, and separate entrance thereto.

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DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 195 Hongkong, 1st March, 1869

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For Particulars, apply to

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tf 929 Hongkong, 26th April, 1869.

TO BE LET.

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tf 2364 Hongkong, 10th December, 1869.

TO LET

ONE FLOOR of a HOUSE in *Queen's Road*, well situated.

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tf 591 Hongkong, 24th March, 1869.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

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In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 1989 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Outgoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in Foreign Countries, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $50,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding.....	1 month } per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding.....	3 " } "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding.....	6 " } "
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 954 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1868.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine risks at Current Rates. Policies can be made payable at all the principal ports throughout the world.

MORGAN LAMBERT & Co.,
Agents.

tf 2118 Hongkong, 7th November, 1868.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various descriptions of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	} per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents.	} per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	} per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days 4th per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding..... 1 month } per cent.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding..... 3 " } " "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month }	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months }	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months... }	do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1667 Hongkong, 30th August, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1868.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month }	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... 3 " }	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding..... 6 " }	do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

A. G. HOGG & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Office.

tf 676 Hongkong, 8th June, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	of the annual rates
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Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months }	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months... }	do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 20th August, 1869.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	} per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	} " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	} " "

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1860.

DE COSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

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SIEMSSEN & Co.

tf 1860 Hongkong, 1st August, 1868.

FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,
AND
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 399 Hongkong, 20th February, 1868.

Insurances.

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Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—

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tf 146 Hongkong, 21st January, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

LIFE ASSURANCES.

THE Undersigned are authorized to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1959 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

NOTICE.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

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Not exceeding.....	1 month } per cent.
Above one month, and not exceeding.....	3 " } "
Above three months, and not exceeding.....	6 " } "
Above six months, the full annual rate.	

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

tf 687 Hongkong, 8th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding.....	1 month } per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding.....	3 " } "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding.....	6 " } "
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

tf 686 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1858 Hongkong, 1st October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue POLICIES on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1863.

NOTICE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	1 month } of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month }	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months }	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months... }	do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Sun Fire Office.

tf 677 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Companies at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2696 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

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Orders will be received by W. H. BELL, *Daily Press* Office, AND Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., *Queen's Road*, Hongkong.

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